COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT

Details the pattern of set up for extension of the jurisdiction of the Rural Industries Financing Bank to the Integrated Areas.

READ—

1. Government Order No. CI 158 RIS 58, dated 27th February 1959.
2. Letter from the Joint Director, Rural Industrialisation No. SDR/PROC/F. 59, dated 12th June 1959.
3. Letter from the Joint Director, Rural Industrialisation No. B. 15168/58-9, dated 25th June 1959.
4. Letter from the Joint Director, Rural Industrialisation No. RI. FB. PR. 4/59-60, dated 3rd July 1959.
5. Letter from the Joint Director, Rural Industrialisation No. RIFB.P.R. 4/59-60, dated 10th July 1959.
6. Letter from the Joint Director, Rural Industrialisation No. RIFB-P.R. 4/59-60, dated 17th August 1959.

ORDER No. CI 158 RIS 58, DATED BANGALORE, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER 1959 (BHADRAPADA 19, SAKA ERA 1881).

Consequent on the extension of the jurisdiction of the Rural Industries Financing Bank to the integrated areas of the State, a question has arisen as to the pattern of organisation in the different areas for channelising the activities of the Bank. In the old Mysore area the existing primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and urban industrial Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Bank, through which loans are being issued to artisans and industrialists, are being amalgamated into Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies. In South Kanara District also Taluk Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have been formed on the model of Old Mysore Area and registered. These Societies are proposed to be got affiliated to the Rural Industrial Financing Bank. Similarly for Coorg one Primary Society at Mercara is proposed to be formed to cater to the needs of the entire District.

2. As regards Hyderabad Karnatak area, the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, who had discussions in the matter with representatives of the District Central Co-operative Banks of Raichur and Gulbarga and other local officers concerned reports that these Banks are not in favour of undertaking the task of distributing industrial loans. It is therefore proposed that Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies at Taluk level, may be organised in this area also on the pattern of the Old Mysore Area, and that the Rural Industries Financing Bank may channelise its activities through these primary societies.

3. As regards the Bombay Karnatak Area, however, the consensus of opinion is that the existing District Industrial Banks of Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts would undertake the responsibility of distributing loans to the Small Scale and Rural Industrialists and that there is no need to have any other agencies at any lower level in these districts.

4. As for the North Kanara District there is no Industrial Bank in the District nor is it likely that the Reserve Bank will permit one to be formed. The leading Co-operators and industrialists of the District are in favour of having taluka Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies as in the Old Mysore Area to Channelise the loans from the Rural Industries Financing Bank. Hence it is proposed to form primary societies at the taluka level in this District also for that purpose.

5. It is, therefore, directed that the pattern of agencies for the channelising of loans from the Rural Industries Financing Bank to artisans and small scale and rural industrialists shall be as follows :—

Area	*Agency*
Old Mysore Area Hyderabad Karnatak Area North Kanara District South Kanara District Coorg District Kollegal Taluk	The Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies of the Taluks.
Bombay-Karnatak Area excluding North Kanara District.	The District Industrial Banks.

The Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Rural Industrialisation), should take steps accordingly to organise Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies at the Taluk level wherever they are required and get them affiliated to the Rural Industries Financing Bank.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

S. N. KALABHAIRAVAN,
Under Secretary to Government,
Commerce and Industries Department.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Lays down principles regarding the naming of the works and recognition of donations.

READ—

Government letter No. LB. 6316-252 LDW 1-55-57, dated the 24th September 1955, addressed to the Commissioner for Local Self-Government and the Deputy Commissioners of Districts regarding naming of works after persons suggested by the donors.

2. Resolution No. 1056, dated July 2, 1956, of the Government of Bombay, issuing instructions on the subject.

PREAMBLE—

In the Government Order first cited, it was laid down that works could be named after the persons desired by the Donors in all cases where the donations were equal at least to 33 1/3 per cent of the cost subject to a minimum of Rs. 5,000. The resolution of the Government of Bombay second cited contemplates that the works could be named after the persons desired by the Donors if the full cost of the work is forthcoming or half the cost subject to the condition that equipment cost and maintenance charges for a period of five years are met by the donors. The Bombay resolution provides also for recognition by putting up commemorative tablets of donations not less than Rs. 500.

ORDER No. P & D 211 PLD 59, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12/14TH SEPTEMBER 1959 (BHADRAPADA 21-23, SAKA ERA 1881).

Many works of public utility are undertaken in various parts of the State for which donations are received from members of the public. There are however no uniform principles governing the recognition of these donations.

With a view to adopt a uniform procedure throughout the State, the following principles governing the acceptance and recognition of donations from private persons are laid down. These principles will apply in the case of all works, under any scheme or programme of development. These provisions supersede all previous instructions on the subject :—

(1) All local contributions and donations, of whatever amount, deserve to be encouraged and welcomed ;

(2) Different kinds of work involve different amounts. It is difficult to prescribe a monetary limit which will apply equally in the case of all works. At the same time, it is necessary to insist that some minimum participation is essential ;